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**RIPON & PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

FOR THE

**Year ending 31st December, 1954**



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RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1954

Chairman of the Council:  
COUNCILLOR J.A. GILL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:  
COUNCILLOR L.A. RICHMOND

Chairman of the Public Health and Planning Committee:  
COUNCILLOR L.A. RICHMOND

Chairman of the Housing Committee:  
COUNCILLOR D. CHALMERS

Chairman of the Water Committee:  
COUNCILLOR J.A. GILL, J.P.

Members of the Public Health and Planning Committee:

COUNCILLOR J.A. GILL, J.P. (Ex-Officio)

" R.G. BELL  
" T.W. BRUCE  
" REV. H. CHAMPION  
" D. CHALMERS  
" G.B. DEACON  
" A.E. DIXON  
" REV. A. EDWARDS=BESWICK  
" H.D. ELLINGFORD  
" J. GRICE  
" J.W. HINDLE  
" C.F. LISTER  
" H. LOWCOCK  
" J.G. PETTY  
" CAPT. T.F. POWELL, J.P.  
" L. RILEY  
" J.K. ROGERS  
" CAPT. W.M. STAVELEY  
" C.E. SUMMERSALL  
" A. THWAITES  
" G.B. WOOD, J.P.  
" REV. W.H. WOODMASS

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

N.V. HEPPLE, M.D., D.P.H.  
(Also W.R.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer and M.O.H.  
Ripon City)

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J.K. WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector  
of Nuisances (1920) and Inspector of Meat and Other  
Foods (1920)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

W.T. BECKWITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1935)  
Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1936).

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

N.W. KIRK, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.  
Diploma of R.S.I., and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1952)

CLERICAL STAFF:

P. FAULKNER  
B. WELLS  
J. CLAYTON (Resigned Oct. 1954)  
B. MANN (Resigned May, 1954)  
M. BINNS (Appointed Oct. 1954)

RODENT OPERATIVE:

B.G.S. CLARKE.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1954.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of your district and the work of your Health Department during the year 1954.

The report is compiled in accordance with the desires of the Ministry of Health, and, in addition to details of the health services administered by your Council, it also contains information on the Divisional health services of the County Council.

The vital statistics generally are satisfactory, particularly the low infantile death rate and the absence of maternal deaths.

Notifiable infectious diseases have been minimal, except for pneumonia and the annual crop of new cases of tuberculosis which come to light. Both these conditions are known to be associated with bad housing, and the provision of good houses and the demolition or repair of unsatisfactory ones are an extremely important health measure which should be pursued with the utmost vigour. We live in one of the fairest parts of England. Let us see to it that, in the next few years, the reproach of rural slums is removed from it.

The way is being prepared by the fruition of many water and sewage schemes in your area, and, given time and opportunity, your Health Department is eager to play its part.

The portions of the Report dealing with environmental hygiene, food, and public cleansing have again been written by your sanitary inspector, to whom I am indebted for continued help and advice.

I must also express my thanks to the chairman and all the members of the Council, the Clerk and my other colleagues, and to the technical and clerical staff of the department for their unfailing help and kindness.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N.V. HEPPLÉ.

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A

### STATISTICS:

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1954)	14,830
Area (in acres) .. .. .	124,861
Number of inhabited houses .. .. .	3,893
Rateable value (1st April, 1955) .. .. .	£91,976
Sum represented by a penny rate 1953-54 .. .. .	£359/10/6d
Number of parishes .. .. .	40

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District is a large area consisting of the old Ripon Rural area together with the Pateley Bridge Rural District. The former consists of low lying land around Ripon City, whilst the latter embraces the upper parts of Nidderdale together with the extensive surrounding tracts of high land. It contains the town of Pateley Bridge. The whole area is agricultural in character.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

#### LIVE BIRTHS:

					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	180	93	87
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Total					<u>181</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>87</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population: 12.20.

Adjusted birth rate: 15.13.

COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.24.

#### STILL BIRTHS:

					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	5	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total					<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births: 42.32

						Total	Male	Female
DEATHS	..	..	..	..	..	157	75	82

Crude death rate per 1,000 population 10.58. Adjusted death rate 10.59

COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.01.

# MATERNAL MORTALITY:

					Rates per 1,000	
					Deaths	Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>
					<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>

# INFANTILE MORTALITY:

						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# Death rate of infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	0.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	..	0.00
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	..	0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	19

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS

The adjusted birth rate of 15.13 is slightly lower than that for the previous year and is near the national rate of 15.2.

### DEATHS

The standardised death rate of 10.59 is lower than the national rate of 11.3. The rate last year was 9.00.

### NATURAL INCREASE IN POPULATION

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 24.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

In contrast to 1953 when there were six deaths of children under 1 year, in 1954 there were no deaths in this age group.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

For the sixth year running there was no maternal death in the district.



# CAUSES OF DEATH

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

### TABLE II

Diseases	1954		
	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ..	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	-	-	-
8. Measles .. .. .	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach..	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. ..	2	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms... ..	5	7	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia. ..	-	1	1
16. Diabetes .. .. .	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system . . . .	11	16	27
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	13	12	25
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease .. ..	10	14	24
21. Other circulatory disease ..	2	4	6
22. Influenza.. .. .	1	3	4
23. Pneumonia.. .. .	4	3	7
24. Bronchitis. .. ..	7	3	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. ..	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ..	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	5	8	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	1	2
34. All other accidents .. ..	-	-	-
35. Suicide .. .. .	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	1	1
Totals .. ..	75	82	157

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

The Medical Officer of Health serves Ripon Corporation in a similar capacity, and is the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Engineer and Cleansing Superintendent. There is a Deputy and an additional Sanitary Inspector.

#### HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

#### MORTUARY

The Council provides a mortuary and post-mortem room at Pateley Bridge. 8 bodies were admitted during 1954. The average length of stay was 3 days.

By arrangement with Ripon Corporation the Council also has the use of the City Mortuary situated at Skellbank.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47

No action was taken.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

A  
REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1954  
DIVISION NO. 7  
-----

CONTENTS

1. General
2. Divisional Staff
3. School Medical Service
4. Care of Mothers and Young  
Children
5. Midwifery
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Nursing
8. Vaccination and Immunisation
9. Mental Health
10. Home Helps
11. Prevention of Illness, Care  
and After-Care
12. Venereal Diseases
13. Other

## 1. GENERAL

The Divisional area consists of the City of Ripon, an urban area with a population of 10,040, and the Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District, a large rural area with a population of 14,830 containing the town of Pateley Bridge. There has been very little unemployment in the Division during the year.

## 2. DIVISIONAL STAFF

### MEDICAL OFFICERS:-

N.V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. Divisional Medical Officer

P.A.G.M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer

S. Burton, M.B., Ch.B. ) Clinic doctors working on  
A. Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S. ) a sessional basis

\* L.J. Prosser, M.B., Ch. B., D.C.H. Paediatrician

\* J.E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O. Ear, Nose & Throat Specialist

\* H. Petty, F.R.C.S. Orthopaedic Surgeon

\* R. Burns, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. Oculist (Resigned 27.11.54)

\* T.S. Severs, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S. Oculist (Appointed 1.12.54)

### DENTAL OFFICER:-

M. Hattan, L.D.S. 95% School Health

### OTHER OFFICERS:-

Health Visitors/School Nurses	..	..	..	..	3
Health Visitors/School Nurses/T.B.Visitors	..	..	..	..	1
Home Nurse/Midwives	..	..	..	..	7
+Mental Health Social Worker	..	..	..	..	1
+Mental Deficiency Home Teacher	..	..	..	..	1
+Venereal Diseases Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	1
+Speech Therapist	..	..	..	..	1
+Duly Authorised Officer	..	..	..	..	1
Dental Attendant	..	..	..	..	1

### ADMINISTRATIVE:-

Chief Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

### OTHER:-

Home Helps (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	32
Domestic Staff (part-time)	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL DIVISIONAL STAFF	..	..	..	..	..	<u>65</u>

\* Part-time from Regional Hospital Board  
+ Services shared with other divisions

### 3. SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

There have been no staffing difficulties during the year and it has, therefore, been possible to implement fully the routine inspection of the additional age group of 7 - 8 year old children.

There are still many schools without adequate accommodation for medical inspections. Indeed there are some where owing to overcrowding it is still proving impossible to carry out inspections on the school premises in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act. All sorts of unsatisfactory expedients, such as hiring rooms in cafés, etc., have to be adopted in order to do the work. No service can give of its best in such circumstances, and it is greatly to be hoped that proper provision will be made in the building programme for this extremely important section of our educational system.

Details of the work are given below:

(a) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS				
Number of inspections in the prescribed groups -				
Entrants	..	..	386	
7-8 year group	..		568	
Last year primary			Nil	
First year secondary			41	
Last year secondary			237	
TOTAL	..	..	<u>1,232</u>	

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS				
No. of Special Inspections	..		42	
No. of Re-inspections			239	
TOTAL	..	..	<u>281</u>	

(c) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excl. squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual Pupils (4)
Entrants .. ..	11	62	73
7-8 year group ..	22	99	121
Last year primary	-	-	-
First year secondary ..	6	6	12
Last year secondary ..	8	11	19
TOTAL .. ..	47	178	225

## (d) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

DEFECT CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		NO. OF DEFECTS		NO. OF DEFECTS	
		REQUIRING TREATMENT	REQUIRING TO BE KEPT UNDER OB- SERVATION BUT NOT REQUIRING TREATMENT	REQUIRING TREATMENT	REQUIRING TO BE KEPT UNDER OB- SERVATION BUT NOT REQUIRING TREATMENT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin .. ..	34	4	-	-
5	Eyes-				
	(a) Vision ..	47	86	1	1
	(b) Squint ..	28	17	-	-
	(c) Other ..	9	5	1	-
6	Ears-				
	(a) Hearing ..	2	9	1	-
	(b) Otitis Media	7	1	-	-
	(c) Other ..	6	-	-	-
7	Nose or Throat	31	43	-	-
8	Speech .. ..	8	2	-	-
9	Cervical Glands	1	6	-	-
10	Heart and Circulation	9	13	-	-
11	Lungs .. ..	10	8	-	-
12	Developmental-				
	(a) Hernia ..	2	-	-	-
	(b) Other ..	1	11	-	-
13	Orthopaedic-				
	(a) Posture ..	1	-	-	-
	(b) Flat foot	5	4	-	-
	(c) Other ..	6	6	1	-
14	Nervous System-				
	(a) Epilepsy	7	-	-	-
	(b) Other ..	12	12	-	2
15	Psychological-				
	(a) Development	1	3	-	-
	(b) Stability	-	-	-	-
16	Other .. ..	18	8	-	-

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants .. ..	386	373	96.63	12	3.11	1	.26
7-8 year group ..	568	533	93.83	34	6.0	1	.17
Last year primary	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
First year secondary ..	41	40	97.60	1	2.40	Nil	Nil
Last year secondary	237	232	97.88	5	2.12	Nil	Nil
Other periodic ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total .. ..	1,232	1,178	95.62	52	4.23	2	.15

(f) INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons .. .. . 3,672
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested .. .. . 45
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) .. None
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) .. None

The head louse is not common in this area. Most of the dirty heads found belong to members of a small number of families, and no statutory action has been found necessary.



TABLE OF TREATMENT GIVEN

GROUP 1. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness, for which see (f) ).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm - (i) Scalp	Nil	Nil
(ii) Body	1	Nil
Scabies .. ..	Nil	Nil
Impetigo .. ..	6	Nil
Other skin diseases	37	Nil
Total .. ..	44	Nil

GROUP 2. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. ..	50	-
Errors of refraction (incl. squint) ..	177	1
Total .. ..	227	1
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were -		
(a) Prescribed	124	-
(b) Obtained	94	-

GROUP 3. - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of ear ..	Nil	Nil
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	Nil	9
(c) for other nose & throat conditions	Nil	Nil
Received other forms of treatment	18	9
Total .. ..	18	18

GROUP 4. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	1	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out- patient departments	Nil	2

GROUP 5. - CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Three children - two of them new cases - were seen during the year at Shipley Child Guidance Clinic.

One child was recommended for residential treatment in a hostel for maladjusted children.

GROUP 6. - SPEECH

The following table gives details of the work done:

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ..	35	Nil

GROUP 7. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Miscellaneous minor ailments	798	Nil
Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	18	Nil
TOTAL .. ..	816	Nil

(h) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

A register is maintained of all pupils who are found to require educational treatment by reason of mental or physical disability.

At the end of 1954 there were 55 pupils registered, the types of defect being as follows:

Blind	1
Partially sighted	3
Deaf	3
Partially deaf	1
Maladjusted	4
Physically handicapped	3
Educationally Sub-normal	40

The number of pupils attending special schools at the end of 1954 was 38. They were accommodated as follows:

Schools for deaf children	4
" " blind children	1
" " partially sighted children	2
" " crippled children	1
" " maladjusted children	-
" " educationally sub-normal children	30

#### 4. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

##### (a) BIRTHS

##### RETURN OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA DURING THE YEAR 1954

	BIRTHS				Total
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications	93	2	289	3	387
(b) Add Inward Transfers	-	-	105	6	111
(c) Total Notifications received ..	93	2	394	9	498
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers ..	-	-	116	1	117
(e) Total adjusted births	93	2	278	8	381
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in (a) Hospitals			267	6	
(b) Maternity Homes			8	2	
(c) Nursing Homes			3	-	
Total			278	8	

The proportion of confinements taking place at home as compared with those taking place in institutions was 1/3.01. In 1953 the proportion was 1/2.91.

The proportion of women delivered in hospitals and nursing homes has been increasing for the last few years, and the alterations to maternity benefit do not appear to have had any noticeable effect on this trend.

One result has been that mothers and babies are discharged early from the hospitals to the care of the domiciliary midwife. It is rarely desirable to change horses in the middle of the stream.

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month		No. of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women during year	
	Com- bined with I.W.	Separate Sessions	Number of women who attended during the year	Number of new cases incl. in Col. 5	Com- bined with I.W.	Separate Sessions
Alma House, Low St. Agnesgate, RIPON.	-	4	35	31	-	105
Methodist Bdgs, PATELEY BRIDGE.	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	4	35	31	-	105

(c) POST-NATAL CLINICS

Name and address of Post-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month		Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women
	Doctors' Sessions	Midwives' Sessions	Number of women who attended during the year	Number of new cases incl. in Col. 3	
Post-Natal examinations undertaken at Ante-Natal Clinics or at joint Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:  RIPON  PATELEY BRIDGE					
	4	-	40	-	40
	2	-	-	-	-
	6	-	40	-	40
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	..

## (d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and address of Centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Authority during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total Number of children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1954	1953	1952-49		Under 1 yr	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
Alma House, Low St. Agnesgate, RIPON.	4	88	86	58	89	233	1,354	447	534	2,335
Methodist Buildings, PATELEY BRIDGE	2	29	29	58	135	222	190	218	324	732
Methodist Buildings, SUMMERBRIDGE	1	24	24	42	136	202	44	62	236	342
Mobile Clinic	21	112	67	150	230	447	519	249	409	1,177
TOTALS	28	253	206	308	590	1,104	2,107	976	1,503	4,586

The above Table gives some indication of the valuable work which continues at the Welfare Centres. The mobile clinic has proved its worth during the year, and it is greatly appreciated by the mothers in the villages served. One of the great advantages is the flexibility of the scheme. The clinic can go to the villages which need it.



(e) DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

On the 28th June, 1954, the Ministry of Food handed over to the Local Health Authorities their stocks of Welfare Foods, and its distribution became the responsibility of the Local Health Authorities from that date.

In this Divisional Area the County Council authorised the appointment of one female clerk to deal with this additional work.

Below are details of the various distribution centres, giving details of the hours of opening:-

CENTRE	HOURS OF OPENING	STAFFED BY
Ripon Health Office	9 a.m. - 12.45 p.m. ) Mon to 1.45 p.m. - 5 p.m. ) Fri. 9 a.m. to 12 noon ) Sat	County Council
Ripon Child Welfare Centre	2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. each Monday	County Council
Pateley Bridge Child Welfare Centre	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. 1st & 3rd Wed. each month	County Council
Summerbridge	Any time	Vol. Worker
Burnt Yates	Any time	Vol. Worker
Lofthouse	Any time	Vol. Worker
Birstwith	Any time	Vol. Worker
Kirkby Malzeard	Any time	Vol. Worker
Bishop Monkton	Any time	Vol. Worker
Darley	By arrangement	County Council Home Nurse-Midwife

(f) DENTAL CARE is available for expectant and nursing mothers. This is provided in Ripon by the Dental Clinic



(g) CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Help is given in arrangements for ante-natal care, delivery, and after-care. Health visitors and midwives give advice and the work is done in co-operation with Moral Welfare agencies.

(h) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Infants weighing 5½lbs. or under at birth need special care. This is provided either in hospital or maternity home, or by specially trained nurses in the home. Special equipment is available for loan on request by a doctor or midwife.

5. MIDWIFERY

NUMBER OF MATERNITY CASES IN THIS DIVISION ATTENDED  
BY MIDWIVES DURING 1954

	No. of Cases				Total	
	Domiciliary		Institutional			
	As Mid- wives	As Mat- ernity Nurses	As Mid- wives	As Mat- ernity Nurses	As Mid- wives	As Mat- ernity Nurses
(1) Midwives employed by the Authority:						
Whole-time	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.N. Midwives	70	22	-	-	70	22
(2) Midwives employed by Vol.Organisations						
(a) under arrangements with the local Health Authority in pursuance of the National Health Service Act     ..     ..	-	-	-	-	-	-

	No. of Cases				Total	
	Domiciliary		Institutional		As Mid-wives	As Mat-ernity Nurses
	As Mid-wives	As Mat-ernity Nurses	As Mid-wives	As Mat-ernity Nurses		
(b) Otherwise (incl. Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act, 1946) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act .. ..	-	-	291		291	
(4) Midwives in Private Practice						
(a) Nursing Homes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Others .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS .. ..	70	22	291		383	

The following statutory notices under the Midwives Act, 1951, were received from Midwives during the year:-

Death of mother	1
Stillbirths	4
Substitution of artificial feeding	47

The maternal death was of a North Riding patient in hospital from obstetric shock following forceps delivery.

No medical aid notices were issued by midwives.

Gas and air analgesia was given to 59 mothers and pethidine was used in 31 cases.

## 6. HEALTH VISITING

We have again had a full establishment of four health visitors during the year. Full details of the health visitors and their work have been supplied to general practitioners in the division, and all health visitors are now on the telephone at home.

There seems to be an increasing awareness on the part of some general practitioners of the potential help that can be given by health visitors working in cooperation with them.

Owing to changes of staff during the year the work connected with the admission of the elderly chronic sick to Knaresborough geriatric unit has been taken over by one of the health visitors in Division 8.

One health visitor does all the tuberculosis home visiting in the division and works in close liaison with the chest physicians.

The health visitors are also school nurses, and spend a good deal of time in giving the peripheral supervision needed by the Home Help service.

The following figures show the types of visit paid during the year:-

	First visits	Total visits
i. Expectant mothers	79	114
ii. Children under 1 yr	343	1,964
iii. Children between 1 & 5 yrs	-	3,962
iv. Other cases	-	2,459
TOTAL	422	8,499

## 7. NURSING IN THE HOME

Seven district nurse-midwives work in the division. One nurse acts as relief. 8804 visits to 527 patients were made during the year.

## 8. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(a) SMALLPOX. The arrangements have continued unchanged.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations in different age groups done during 1954.

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
PRIMARY VACCINATIONS	94	84	21	12	14	225
RE-VACCINATIONS	-	-	-	8	27	35

No complications were reported

Estimated live births in division during				
12 months ended 31.12.54	..	..		363

Vaccination rate				
for infants " " "	..	..		25.88%

This is lower than the rate for 1953 which was 39.82% = a figure probably due to the presence of smallpox that year.

- (b) WHOOPING COUGH. Vaccination for this disease has continued to be available through welfare centres and general practitioners. Experience over the last two years has shown that the bulk of vaccinations are given to children over the age of one year.

It cannot be sufficiently stressed that the principal dangers of whooping cough are to children in the first year of life, and that, to be worth while, vaccinations should be given to infants as early as possible - preferably before the sixth month.

No immunised child was notified as a case of whooping cough during the year.

- (c) DIPHTHERIA. There has been no change in the arrangements during the year.

The following table gives the situation at 31st December, 1954.

Age at 31.12.54 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1954	1-4 1953-50	5-9 1949-45	10-14 1944-40	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1950-54	16	816	1,420	195	2,447
1949 or earlier	-	-	717	1,507	2,244

Estimated mid-year  
population 1954

1,743

3,321

Percentage immunised  
in last 5 years

47.7  
(47.7 in 1953)

49.3

No. of children immunised during 1954		
Age at immunisation		
Under 5	5-14	Total
186	54	240

No. of children receiving reinforcing dose during 1954
216

9. MENTAL HEALTH

(a) LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS

The Duly Authorised Officer reports as follows:-

- (1) Lunacy Act, 1890 - section 16  
9 persons (2 male; 7 female) were certified as being of unsound mind and removed to Mental Hospital.
- (2) Lunacy Act, 1890 - section 20  
No cases were dealt with under this section.
- (3) Lunacy Act, 1890 - section 21  
No cases were dealt with under this section
- (4) Mental Treatment Act, 1930 - section 1  
Arrangements were made for the admission to Mental Hospital of 8 voluntary patients (2 male; 6 female).
- (5) Mental Treatment Act, 1930 - section 5  
No cases were dealt with under this section.
- (6) In 3 other cases referred for action it was not found necessary to proceed under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts, but as in previous years, friendly contact has been maintained with patients and relatives in an endeavour to provide some guidance and assistance.

(b) MENTAL DEFICIENCY

The Mental Health Social Worker and the Home Teacher have continued work in the division throughout the year.

The number of defectives resident in the division at the end of the year was as follows:

Under Statutory Supervision	24
Under Voluntary Supervision	6
On Licence from Institutions	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>33</u>

Of this number, 11, all under Statutory Supervision were under the age of 16.

In addition 1 child under school age was visited though not yet ascertained defective.

At the end of the year no patient was awaiting institutional care.

#### HOME TEACHING

The Home Teacher visits 7 defectives in their homes, 3 of whom are under 16.

Subjects taught include rug making, knitting, embroidery, raffia work and clay modelling.

With the younger children, a start is usually made on clay modelling, simple picture puzzles; tuition in distinguishing colours, and counting. Occasionally the alphabet is attempted with the idea of teaching the child to write his own name.

#### CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The Mental Health Social Worker is available to visit cases on Mental illness where Care and After-Care is required. The requests for such care are, however, very few, and none was received during 1954.

One background report on a mental hospital patient was supplied at the request of the Regional Psychiatrist.



#### 10. HOME HELP SERVICE

The year has seen further expansion of this young and growing service.

The divisional establishment was increased during the year from the equivalent of 11 to 13 home helps. This, with some assistance from the central reserve pool, enabled some 6,000 additional hours to be given during the year, compared with an increase of 3,000 hours in the previous year. The rate of expansion of the service is therefore increasing.

All categories of case benefited by the additional hours, as will be seen from the following details.

No. of home helps employed at 31st December, 1954:

Whole-time	Nil
Part-time	32

Cases provided with domestic help during the year:-

CATEGORY	NO. OF CASES	NO. OF HOURS
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	34	2,690
Tuberculosis	-	-
Chronic sick, aged, infirm	84	20,351
Others	34	4,552
	152	27,593

Equivalent in full time home helps employed - 12.06



11. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The exchange of information with Harrogate and Ripon General Hospitals, particularly about school children and maternity cases, continues satisfactorily.

163 maternity cases discharged before the fourteenth day were attended by County midwives.

Extra milk was supplied to tuberculous families on the request of the chest physicians.

The public has made extensive use of the nursing appliances which are available on loan.

12. VENEREAL DISEASES

A special Health Visitor is employed who works in close co-operation with the Special Treatment Clinics serving the area, undertaking contact tracing and preventive work.

13. OTHER

41 medical examinations of staff, etc., were carried out during 1954, as follows:

Ripon Corporation	7
Ripon & Pateley Bridge	
R.D.C.	1
West Riding County	
Council	23
Entrants to Teachers	
Training College	9
Other authorities	1

B

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The County Ambulance Depot is in Harrogate. In both Ripon and Pateley Bridge, however, the local Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continue to operate an efficient service on behalf of the County Council. The Ambulance Officer at Pateley Bridge has kindly supplied the following details of the work done during the year:

Mileage	..	..	..	17,701
No. of cases conveyed	..			1,263

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL  
BOARD

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The District is served by the Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough.

SMALLPOX.

Accommodation is provided by the Board as required.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The City is served by the Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate. The Leeds Hospitals are also within reach.

HOSPITALS FOR CHRONIC SICK.

Accommodation is provided for both sexes at Knaresborough Hospital, and there are 33 beds for women at Princess Road Hospital, Ripon.

It is unfortunate that there is no accommodation for chronic sick men in the City. While the facilities at Knaresborough are good there is no doubt that considerable hardship is experienced both by the elderly patient and his relatives as a result of the distances involved in visiting at Knaresborough. In twelve months ended 28.2.55, thirty chronic sick male patients were admitted to Knaresborough, and seven more moved to Ripon and District Hospital.

There would therefore seem to be a prima facie case, at least, for some increase in the provision for male chronic sick in or near the City, and I hope the Board will examine the problem.

SANATORIA.

The Board provides sanatoria at Scotton Banks, Middleton-in-Wharfedale, and Aysgarth.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The City is served by the Maternity Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Number of Sanitary Inspections or Visits    ..    ..    326

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Inspections made in 1954  
for Nuisances only    ..    ..    ..    348  
(not incl. Housing Inspections)

NOTICES FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES:

	Outstanding at 31:12:53	Issued in 1954	Abated in 1954	Outstanding at 31:12:54
Informal	8	318	319	7
Statutory	1	12	12	1

Total number of Summonses or other  
legal proceedings    ..    ..    ..    Nil

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There were no sewer extensions during 1954.

Many villages still require sewerage or improvement of defective sewers.

No re-drainage work was carried out during 1954.

Many houses in outlying areas are not connected to sewers.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Erection of new works at Shaw Mills was commenced during 1954.

Several villages with inadequate sewage disposal works are at present under review.

There have been no complaints from the Rivers Board.

# CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

	Number
No. of privies with open middens or open ashpits .. .. .	489
No. of privies with covered middens or covered ashpits .. .. .	549
No. of pail closets .. .. .	714
No. of trough water closets .. .. .	-
No. of waste water closets .. .. .	-
No. of pedestal water closets .. .. .	2,049
Total .. .. .	<u>3,801</u>

Percentage of closets on the water  
carriage system .. .. . 52%

No. of privies reconstructed in 1954 -  
(a) as W.C's .. .. . 8  
(b) other .. .. . 16

No. of closets other than privies, reconstructed  
in 1954 as W.C's .. .. . Nil

No. of additional closets provided for old  
property in 1954:  
(a) W.C's .. .. . 4  
(b) Other .. .. . Nil

No. of closets constructed in 1954 for new houses:  
(a) W.C's .. .. . 42  
(b) Other .. .. . Nil

The Council has adopted the scheme of payment of 50% of the cost  
of conversion of privies and pail closets to the water carriage  
system or a grant of £12:10:0 per closet whichever is the lesser.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The various sewage disposal works in your area have been regularly maintained by whole and part-time attendants; there have been few complaints, and these have been dealt with as they have been found or notified.

The following is a detailed report on the drainage and sewerage of the parishes in your area.

### ALDFIELD

A sewer runs through the village to a small sewage disposal works consisting of a sedimentation tank and filter which is adequate for the present number of houses. The effluent discharges into a small stream in Spa Gill Wood which eventually joins the River Skell.

### AZERLEY

The hamlet of Azerley comprises only the Chase and a few farms, each of which has an adequate drainage system. There is a sewer in the village of Galphay, but it is in bad condition, and discharges into a stream at the entrance of the village in Galphay Lane, without treatment. A scheme which was prepared in 1935 by the Engineers to the Council has been brought forward and approved and the acquisition of the site is being negotiated. There is no proper sewer in the village of Mickley. Most of the house drainage delivers into septic tanks and cesspools. At the west end of the village there is a drain taking various properties and discharging into the River Ure. As in the case of Galphay a new scheme is required for the village, and one which was prepared in 1935 has been brought forward and approved.

BEWERLEY

The village is sewered and discharges into the main Pateley Bridge sewer. The sewage is carried and treated at Glasshouses sewage disposal works. The remainder of the parish is very scattered and no public sewer is available. Treatment in this area is effected by septic tanks and cesspools.

BIRSTWITH

There is no public sewer in the parish of Birstwith and disposal of drainage is effected by means of septic tanks and cesspools. A scheme has been prepared by your Engineers and approved.

BISHOP  
MONKTON

This village is sewered throughout and has a sprinkler system of disposal works with the effluent discharging to a stream which eventually joins the River Ure. There has been an increase in the volume of the effluent in recent years and the works are now working at full capacity.

BISHOP  
THORNTON

There is no public sewer in the village of Bishop Thornton. A small "on site" scheme constructed to dispose of drainage from the new Council houses is working satisfactorily. Work has commenced on the provision of the new sewage disposal works to serve the village of Shaw Mills. The Shaw Mills Leather Cloths Company have also started work on a treatment plant for the Low Mill.



BRIDGE  
HEWICK

This parish consists of a few farms and farm workers' cottages. Some of the properties join the Copt Hewick sewer. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment. Your Engineers are now preparing a small sewage scheme to deal with the remainder of the parish.

CLINT

The drainage of the Burnt Yates portion of this parish is collected by a drain which discharges on to land on the slope towards Shaw Mills. The village requires properly sewerage and providing with a disposal works. In preparing the new sewage scheme for Birstwith your Engineers have allowed for the adjacent area of Clint in the region of the Station Hotel to be included for treatment. The houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment. A new "on site" scheme was constructed to serve the new Council houses on the Broomfield Estate.

CLOTHERHOLME The most populous portion of this parish is in the Lark Hill area near to the City of Ripon boundary. It is served by a very good sewer laid during the 1914-1918 War and taken over from the War Department. The disposal is by two small sedimentation tanks from which the effluent runs on to land areas and thence to the banks of the River Laver. It is not a very efficient disposal works. The tanks were originally part of a fish hatchery and were converted to sedimentation tanks, and the land areas are of insufficient size. A proposal to discharge the sewage from Clotherholme into the Ripon City sewer has been approved and a scheme is being prepared.



COPT HEWICK

The drainage of the major portion of the parish of Copt Hewick passes into an old sewer which appears to have been constructed for both land and a house drainage and which passes through part of the parish of Bridge Hewick, discharging on the north east side of Hewick Bridge. A new sewer and a disposal works is required for this village. A scheme was prepared at the time of the outbreak of the war but was not proceeded with.

The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme for the disposal of sewage in this area, in conjunction with a scheme for the parish of Sharow.

DACRE

The village is sewered along with a portion of the parish of Hartwith to a sewage disposal works in Dacre. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and sprinklers. The size of the works is such that they are only just capable of dealing with the amount of sewage received even when maintained at the greatest possible efficiency. The portion known as Dacre Village is not sewered.

A scheme for the enlargement of these works has been prepared by the Council's Engineer.

EAVESTONE

This parish is composed mainly of agricultural holdings. It is very scattered and has no public sewer.

FOUNTAINS  
EARTH

The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It is a compact village on the side and at the foot of the hill. It is sewered and has a small disposal works with a sprinkler filter which is just capable of dealing with the present drainage.

GIVENDALE

This parish has no village and the farms have their own drainage system.

GRANTLEY

There is no public sewer in the village of Grantley. Sewage disposal is effected by means of septic tanks.

GREWELTHORPE

The village of Grewelthorpe is sewered throughout and has two disposal works, the larger being at the south end of the village. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and land treatment and have been in operation for many years. Owing to the increased volume of sewage the land is becoming sick, and your Engineers have prepared a scheme for conversion to mechanical filtration.

HARTWITH  
cum  
WINSLEY

The most populous parts of the parish are Low Laithe and Summerbridge. They are sewered and discharge at Dacre sewage disposal works.

HIGH &  
LOW  
BISHOPSIDE

The town of Pateley Bridge is sewered and, together with the sewage of Bewerley and Glasshouses, treatment is given at a new disposal works on the banks of the River Nidd below Glasshouses. The small village of Wath above Pateley Bridge is drained and sewered to a sewage disposal works constructed in 1936 with sprinkler filters.

KIRKBY  
MALZEARD

The village is sewered throughout and the sewage is treated by sedimentation and land filtration in a works about a mile from the village on land near Kex Beck. These have been in operation for many years and owing to the increased volume of sewage the land is becoming sick, and your Engineers have prepared a scheme for conversion to mechanical filtration.

LAVERTON

This village is badly drained. There is an old drain collecting a portion of the drainage of the village which eventually reaches the River Laver. There is no treatment. The village requires to be sewered and a disposal works provided.

LINDRICK-  
with-  
STUDLEY  
ROYAL  
and  
FOUNTAINS

There is no drained village in this parish. The drainage of Studley Royal is dealt with by septic tanks treatment as is also the property in the area near and including Fountains Hall. The effluent is discharged into the River Skell.

A scheme for the disposal of sewage from the village of Studley Roger is under consideration.

LITTLETHORPE

There is no public sewer for any part of Littlethorpe. Most of the houses are drained to septic tanks, the effluent going either to the land, to St. Helen's Gutter, or the canal. Littlethorpe is a large and scattered parish, and is divided by the Ripon-Harrogate road. The village lies to the east of this road; to the west there are only farms. An on site" scheme has been provided for the new Council houses at South View. This has proved to be unsatisfactory, because of the nature of the sub-soil, and your Engineers have prepared a scheme to lay a new sewer to join the Ripon City sewer.

MARKENFIELD  
HALL

This parish comprises the Hall and several agricultural cottages. It has its own private drainage system which is satisfactory.

MARKINGTON  
with  
WALLERTHWAITE

A sewer runs throughout the village of Markington and terminates in a disposal works on the banks of the stream below Ingerthorpe. Disposal is by means of sedimentation and land filtration. There is no sewer to take the drainage of the hamlet of Ingerthorpe, and this hamlet is now supplied with pressure water from the new Markington supply. A sewer would be a great advantage. There is a sewer and a small disposal works which serves the houses on the south side of Dove Bank. The properties comprising the Rose and Crown Hotel, the Stationmaster's house and railway station and about another dozen buildings depend upon cesspools for disposal of their drainage. This is unsatisfactory and a small sewage disposal works is desirable. The Markington works, by reason of the increased volume of sewage, now require modernisation and a scheme has been prepared by the Council's Engineer.

MENWITH  
with  
DARLEY

This is a long straggling parish. The village has no public sewer. The provision of sewers and disposal works is necessary as undoubtedly much of the drainage of the village finds its way into the stream of the River Nidd. A small "on site" scheme has been provided for the Council houses of Tranmer Croft and Low Green.

NEWBY  
with  
MULWITH

This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It has its own sewage disposal system.

NORTH STAINLEY  
and  
SLENINGFORD

There is an old sewer running through this village which was evidently laid to take house drainage. It is in part unjointed and laid in or above an old Roman drain. It terminates in a tank, but owing to the amount of top water taken by the sewer it is often washed out in winter time. Your Engineers have prepared a scheme to provide a new sewage disposal works.

NUNWICK-cum-  
HOWGRAVE

This is an agricultural parish with no village, and consists of only a few farms. It is not sewered. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives efficient treatment.

SAWLEY

There is no proper sewer in the village of Sawley. A system of very old drains running into tanks and thence to the stream comprises the drainage of the village. In some parts the drains open into ditches and run open through the fields back into the drains again. The village requires a sewer and sewage disposal works, and a scheme which has been prepared by the Council's Engineer has been approved.

SHAROW

The sewer at Sharow is a very old one. There were no inspection chambers on the length down the village street until some years ago when it was opened at the bottom of the village and a chamber constructed where the overflow from one of the village water supplies discharges into it. It flows through a small catch pit and thence into the River Ure. The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme to discharge the sewage from this parish into the Ripon Corporation sewer.

SKELDING

This is an agricultural parish where each property deals with its own drainage.

SKELTON

There is a sewer throughout the village of Skelton which discharges into a disposal works consisting of a sedimentation tank and land areas. These areas have a clay sub-soil and do not allow of a great deal of filtration. The effluent is discharged into a gutter which joins the River Ure. The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme for the provision of new sewage disposal works.

STONEBECK  
DOWN

The village of Ramsgill has no proper sewer or disposal works, drainage being treated by individual septic tanks before discharging into a stream which is a tributary of the River Nidd.



STONEBECK  
UP

The village of Middlesmoor is sewered to a disposal works consisting of sedimentation tanks and mechanical sprinkler filter. The works are situated below the village and are sufficient for the present population. It is not expected that there will be a large increase in the number of houses in the village.

STUDLEY  
ROGER

The drainage of the village is at present maintained by the Aldfield Estate Co. It is not a modern system and it discharges on to land between the village and the River Skell. It could, with great advantage, be properly sewered and disposal works provided. The Engineer to the Council has been asked to prepare a scheme to connect the village to the sewer in conjunction with the Clotherholme scheme,

SUTTON  
GRANGE

This is a small parish comprising a few farms and farm workers' cottages. The properties deal with their own drainage.

THORNTHWAITE  
with  
PADSIDE

This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

THRUSCROSS

This is a scattered parish. It is not sewered.

WARSILL

This is a scattered parish and is not sewered.

WINKSLEY

The village of Winksley has no proper sewer. Its drainage goes eventually towards the River Laver. It is a small compact village and should be dealt with fairly easily. The new Council houses at Pine Croft are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives efficient treatment.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

With the exception of Thornton Beck at Shaw Mills, there has been no pollution of rivers and streams in the district.

## WATER

Fourteen parishes are served with water direct from the trunk main traversing the area and belonging to the Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate and Ripon Corporations. There are also many individual connections to these trunk mains to properties in the outlying areas. In a further fourteen parishes the Council own individual supplies and serve the more populated portions of those areas. Three parishes are served by private installations.

The proposed Regional water scheme has not yet been commenced, but considerable progress towards its fruition has been made. In response to the Council stating the urgency of a supply of water to the parishes of Hartwith-cum-Winsley and Dacre, the Ministry of Local Government and Planning have agreed to allow a supply from the Summerbridge borehole to be piped to these parishes. Work commenced on laying the mains for the scheme in July 1954 and considerable progress has been made.

Number of villages on piped supply provided by Local Authority or under private arrangements      ..      ..	28
--	----

Number of Inspections made in connection with maintenance of public supplies              ..      ..	428
--	-----

Number of samples taken for Chemical Examination      ..      ..	16
---	----

Number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination      ..	102
--	-----

Number of unsatisfactory samples	47
----------------------------------	----

## WATER SUPPLIES

### ALDFIELD

The village is supplied privately with a piped water supply by the Aldfield Estate Co., from the Leeds trunk main. There are 12 houses with water piped into the houses. None are supplied by standpipes.

### BEWERLEY

This parish in that portion adjoining High & Low Bishopside has a good piped water supply from the Eagle Hall reservoir. There are 40 houses with water piped in and none served by standpipes.

### BIRSTWITH

The water to the village of Birstwith is principally supplied privately from the Swarcliffe Estate. A 3" main laid almost to the south eastern boundary of the parish has a connection to the Swarcliffe pipe. This was made during the late war in case of emergency but is not ordinarily used. There are no houses with piped water supplies from a public water main nor any on standpipes.

### BISHOP MONKTON

The water supply ordinarily used is from a reservoir at Dove Bank into which water from a borehole is pumped. It is fairly hard water. At times of a breakdown of the machinery, water from an overflowing well (formerly the village water supply) can be turned into the main, but this is of insufficient altitude to adequately supply the village. There are 143 houses with water piped in and none are supplied by standpipes.

BISHOP  
THORNTON

The upper portion of Bishop Thornton is supplied in detail by connections to both Leeds and Harrogate trunk mains. The Council have laid a 3" cast iron main from the Leeds trunk main to serve the 14 newly erected Airey houses. The village of Shaw Mills is dependent on wells for its water supply. Nine houses have water piped in and none are supplied from standpipes.

BRIDGE  
HEWICK

The hamlet is supplied from the Ripon Corporation supply. Fourteen houses have water piped in. None are supplied by standpipes.

CLINT

There is a considerable residential area on the Hampsthwaite and Birstwith roads which is supplied from the Leeds trunk main. The village of Burnt Yates is supplied from wells. Fifty-five houses are on public mains. None are supplied by standpipes.

CLOTHERHOLME

This parish is supplied in detail from the Ripon Corporation supply. There are 44 houses with water piped in and none on standpipes.

COPT  
HEWICK

This parish has a water supply from Ripon City and 35 houses have piped supplies inside.



DACRE The water supply to this parish is from wells and springs and these have not always been found reliable. There have been shortages particularly at high levels. No houses are supplied from public mains. Work was commenced on laying the new mains for a pressure supply from the Summerbridge borehole in August, and it is hoped that this will be fully operative next year.

EAVESTONE The parish is composed entirely of agricultural buildings and has no public water supply.

FOUNTAINS  
EARTH The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It has a piped water supply from a small reservoir in land above the village which is filled by gravitation from springs in the hills. 42 houses have water piped in and two are supplied by stand-pipes.

GALPHAY The scheme approved by the Ministry of Health to supply this village from the Ripon City trunk main supplies all properties in the village.

GIVENDALE This is an agricultural parish and is now supplied by the Ripon Corporation.

GRANTLEY This parish is supplied by the Grantley Estate water supply. It has no houses supplied from public mains.

GREWELTHORPE

The village of Grewelthorpe is supplied from a small reservoir at Bramley Cottage which is filled by the collection of springs in nearby land. 85 houses have water piped in and 5 are supplied from standpipes.

HARTWITH  
cum  
WINSLEY

21 Council houses are supplied from a pipe which is in turn supplied by arrangement with a neighbouring owner through a small reservoir. The remaining part of the parish is supplied privately from springs in hills above the village and other privately owned reservoirs. Boring operations have been completed on a source of water to supply the village of Summerbridge and this supply should be available early next year.

HIGH & LOW  
BISHOPSIDE

The water supply to the town of Pateley Bridge is from two sources - Wuary Lane Reservoir filled from springs in the hill to the north of Pateley Bridge, and the Eagle Hall Reservoir from the level below Greenhow Hill. The water for the village of Glasshouses is from an open reservoir privately owned, above the village. The source is somewhat uncertain as it appears to be gathered in the hills above, and probably collects springs on the way down. The hamlet of Wath has a pressure supply of water privately owned. The number of houses with water piped in and from public mains is 249 and 3 with standpipe supply.

KIRKBY MALZEARD

The water supply is from underground spring collection into a small covered reservoir at Kexmoor from whence it is piped into the village, a distance of about two miles. In periods of drought there is insufficient water to supply all the needs of the village. At the lower extremity of the main a connection has been made to the Leeds trunk main. The number of houses piped inside is 110 with 25 supplied from standpipes.

LAVERTON

There is no public water main supplying any premises in the parish of Laverton. The parish is essentially agricultural and many farms are very isolated. These have their own private supplies. A scheme to provide the village of Laverton in detail from the Leeds main has been prepared.

LINDRICK  
with  
STUDLEY ROYAL  
& FOUNTAINS

The water supply in this parish is by private arrangement by the Ripon Corporation with Aldfield Estate Co. 15 houses have water piped inside and none are on standpipes.

LITTLETHORPE

The portion of the village nearest to Ripon is supplied in detail with water by the Ripon Corporation and the remainder of the village depends upon wells for its supply. The number of houses with water piped inside is 33. There are no standpipes. A scheme is under consideration to extend the Ripon Corporation supply to include the remainder of the village.

MARKENFIELD  
HALL

There is no public water supply to this parish, which comprises one farmhouse and four cottages. Water is supplied inside the houses from a private reservoir.

MARKINGTON-  
with-  
WALLERTHWAITE

The water supply is from a borehole to the west of the village; this is pumped to a reservoir on high land near Hob Green and gravitates to the village and to Ingerthorpe. There are 62 houses with piped supplies and 11 on standpipes.

MENWITH  
with  
DARLEY

The water supply to a portion of the village is from a borehole on land adjoining Station Lane. The water is pumped to a small reservoir near the Methodist Chapel in Sheepcote Lane and fed back into 4" G.I. main. This will eventually be incorporated in the Regional Scheme. 77 houses are already connected to this main.

MICKLEY

The water to this hamlet is from a spring in the hill at the west end of the village. The level of this spring is such that at the west end of the village water can be obtained only by pumping and in other parts of the village at heights from 2 to 4 ft. The nearest trunk main is owned by the Leeds Corporation near Grewelthorpe. In the entire hamlet there are 12 houses with piped supplies and 51 on standpipes.

NEWBY-with-  
MULWITH

This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It is privately supplied with water.

NORTH STAINLEY  
with  
SLENINGFORD

There are only 3 properties on public water mains owned by Ripon Corporation. The village is supplied from wells. A new borehole which was put down to serve the new Council houses erected in 1950 has been extended to supply the other Council houses and certain private properties.

NUNWICK  
with  
HOWGRAVE

This agricultural parish consists of a few farms, three of which have piped water supplies into the houses from a Ripon Corporation main passing through the parish.

SAWLEY

The village of Sawley is supplied from a public well on the Green and some farms derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir on high land in Moor Lane. There are no public piped supplies. The Council's Engineer has prepared a scheme to supply the village from the Harrogate trunk main.

SHAROW

Part of this parish is supplied by Ripon Corporation in detail, and 50 houses have water piped inside. The Hall and some of the Estate properties are supplied from a privately owned reservoir and 8 houses take their supplies from a standpipe at the lower part of the village.

SKELDING

This is an agricultural parish where each property has its own well and spring.

SKELTON

A former water supply to this parish owned by the Newby Hall Estate Co. has been superseded by a supply of water from the Ripon City mains. Piped supplies to dwelling houses and farms are now being installed.

STONEBECK  
DOWN

The village of Ramsgill which is the most populous centre of the parish is supplied from a privately owned reservoir in the hill above the village.

STONEBECK  
UP

The village of Middlesmoor derives its water from springs in the high land collected in a reservoir and piped through the village. There are 33 houses with piped supplies inside and none on standpipes.

STUDLEY  
ROGER

Water is supplied to this village by private arrangement between Ripon Corporation and the Aldfield Estate Co. There are 39 houses with piped supplies inside and none on standpipes.

SUTTON  
GRANGE

This small parish has no public water supply. Farms and cottages derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir filled from a borehole by a wind pump.

THORNTHWAITE  
with  
PADSIDE

This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

THRUSCROSS

This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

WARSILL

A scattered agricultural parish with no public water main. Most of the farms have a good water supply piped from a reservoir owned by the Swarcliffe Estate.

WINKSLEY

Water is supplied to this village under pressure through a concrete lined 3" main from the Ripon City trunk main. There are 17 houses with piped supplies inside and no houses supplied from standpipes.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### PAIL CLOSET CLEANSING SERVICE

This service now collects pails each week from closets serving properties in your area. One vehicle No. 1 is wholly employed, and vehicle No. 2 is partly employed (two days in each week) on the collection of pail closets. The introduction of this service has proved to be of inestimable value to those properties in the area which are unable to take advantage of the existing sewage installations.

The following is a list of the areas and numbers of properties served:

(1) District	No. of Palls	(2) District	No. of Palls	(3) District	No. of Palls
Wath	2	Darley	44	Aldfield )	18
Ramskill	13	Birstwith	35	Fountains )	
Bewerley	12	Clint	16	Bishop Monkton	11
Greenhow Hill	13	Burnt Yates	26	Hollin	3
High Birstwith	18			Littlethorpe	32
Dacre	24			Sharow	8
Summerbridge	10			Kirkby Road	
Low Laithe	9			Kirkby Malzeard	9
Total	<u>101</u>	Total	<u>121</u>	Total	<u>81</u>

(4) District	No. of Pails	(5) District	No. of Pails	(6) District	No. of Pails
Studley Roger) Clotherholme ) Skelton Kirby Hill Bridge Hewick) Copt Hewick )	33 30 6 29	Pateley Bridge North Leys North Stainley Mickley Grewelthorpe Kirky Malzeard) Sweton Laverton ) Dallowgill )	2 8 39 26 6 24	Grantley Winksley Galphay Wormald Green Bishop Thornton Shaw Mills	12 5 21 13 18 22
Total	98	Total	127	Total	91

(7) District	No. of Pails
Blazefield Wilsill Smelthouses Glasshouses Sawley Felbeck	12 8 19 15 26 10
Total	90

## CESSPOOL AND TANK EMPTYING SERVICE

The emptying of domestic septic tanks and cesspools is worked on a rota basis, according to the type and state of individual tanks. Vehicle No. 2 operates this service on three days of each week. During the year 487 domestic and farm tanks and 23 Local Authority installations received the attention of this service. In addition the Rural Districts of Nidderdale, Wath and Leyburn have requested and obtained the use of this vehicle for properties in their respective areas. This service has worked extremely well and has given much satisfaction to properties which cannot be connected to existing sewers. The following table shows the parishes served and number of tanks on register:

(1) Parish	Tanks	(2) Parish	Tanks	(3) Parish	Tanks
Stonebeck Up	6	Clint	23	Clotherholme	9
Stonebeck Down	27	Bishop Thornton	22	Sutton Grange	4
Fountains Earth	9	Warsill	2	North Stainley	18
Bewerley	12	Markington	11	Azerley	16
High & Low Bishop- side		Fountains	7	Kirkby Malzeard	9
Hartwith	38	Markenfield Hall	1	Laverton	10
Dacre	26	Bishop Monkton	19	Grantley	12
Darley	19	Littlethorpe	53	Sawley	18
Thruscross	34	Givendale	3	Winksley	5
Thornthwaite	2	Skelton	7	Aldfield	2
Birstwith	4	Sharow	6	Studley Roger	9
	26	Bridge Hewick	6		
		Copt Hewick	3		
		Nunwick	1		
Total	203	Total	164	Total	122

### SHOPS

Seventy-two premises in the area are registered under the Shops Act. These are made up of village stores and post offices in the more thinly populated portions of the area, with a more specialised type of shop in the town of Pateley Bridge.

Regular inspections are made of these premises and there has been little cause for complaint.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

There have been no cases of nuisance arising from smoke emissions and no abatement has, therefore, been necessary.

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

There has been no case of infestation of bed bugs during the year.

## REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

The collection of refuse from domestic premises in your area, by direct labour, has given a satisfactory service to the greater portion of the area.

### GENERAL OUTLINE

The collection is carried out by your two Dennis 10 cubic yard refuse vehicles each operated by a driver/loader and a loader. The vehicles operate in their own specific areas, details of which follow, ranging as near as possible to the various tips which receive all collected refuse.

Premises are normally served once per fortnight, but in some of the more scattered parts, once monthly serves to collect refuse from premises where ashes are used for other purposes. Arrangements are made with individual householders in these areas to accommodate their needs.

In addition to the two large vehicles we have also utilised the Fordson 10 cwt. vehicle to maintain a regular fortnightly collection from the villages of Stean and High Shaw Mills. This is necessary because the large vehicles are not able, because of the narrowness of roads and bridges, to get to the houses in these areas.



## AREAS OF COLLECTION

The following are the areas of collection and include the areas around the village mentioned:

### VEHICLE NO. 5 - FIRST WEEK

Monday	Glasshouses, Smelthouses, Wilsill, Low Laithe
Tuesday	New York, Summerbridge, Dacre, Dacre Village
Wednesday	Dacre (outlying), Darley.
Thursday	Darley (outlying), Birstwith (outlying)
Friday	Birstwith, Burnt Yates, Clint, Hartwith

### VEHICLE NO. 5 - SECOND WEEK

Monday	Ramsgill, Lofthouse, Middlesmoor, Heathfield.
Tuesday	Bridgehousegate, Bewerley, Eagle Hall. etc.
Wednesday	Pateley Bridge
Thursday	Pateley Bridge
Friday	High Fold, Low Fold, Bewerley (Part), Blazefield, Fellbeck (Part).

### VEHICLE NO. 6 - FIRST WEEK

Monday	High Grantley, Azerley, North Stainley, North Leys
Tuesday	Breckamore, Sharow, Kirby Hill, Skelton, Newby
Wednesday	Copt Hewick, Bridge Hewick, Littlethorpe.
Thursday	Bishop Monkton
Friday	Shaw Mills, Bishop Thornton, Markington.

### VEHICLE NO. 6 - SECOND WEEK

Monday	Greenhow Hill, Thornthwaite-with-Padside, High Birstwith, Heyshaw
Tuesday	Markington, Wormald Green, Quarry Moor, Clothholme
Wednesday	Sawley. Fountains, Aldfield, Studley Roger
Thursday	Kirkby Malzeard, Laverton
Friday	Low Grantley, Winksley, Galphay, Grewelthorpe.

It will be seen from the above that the greater majority of your area is receiving the benefit of the collection scheme.

## REFUSE TIPS

The following refuse tips are in constant use:

Middlesmoor	Ripley
Queens Quarry,	Hutton Lane
Blazefield	Kirkby Malzeard
Menwith Hill, Darley	
Birstwith	

Menwith Hill tip is filling up to the existing road level very rapidly. The recommendation that the owner be asked to allow us a new access to be able to tip from the top, will give the tip many years of useful life.

Birstwith tip is very near the main road and should, I consider, be dressed and closed as soon as possible, and an alternative tipping site should be found.

The new tips at Bishop Monkton will be very useful indeed and save journeys back to the Hutton tip.

All the tips under your jurisdiction are regularly dressed by your workmen and particular attention is given to keep them free from rats.

## OPERATION OF SERVICE

From regular observation it is quite clear that the present staff and vehicles cannot cope with any further major additions to the scheme. It will be appreciated that even the addition of your two housing sites at St. Mary's, and Summerbridge involve a considerable addition to one vehicle. Annual holidays and bank holidays also present difficulties and involve overtime so as to keep the service regular.

Any further major additions would involve employment of extra staff and vehicles.

The present vehicles have stood up to the work expected of them and have provided the scheme with a fundamentally good service in their running and performance. They have received regular maintenance by their own drivers and only very minor repairs have been carried out to them during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the  
Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Auth.	54	56	3	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Auth.	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Auth. (excl. outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Total	54	56	3	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defs. were			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

There is in the Council's area a great deal of unsatisfactory housing, much of it dating from mid Victorian times and earlier. Practically all the houses of this type were built of local stone, with flagged or brick floors and no damp proof course. As a result they often suffer from severe and intractable dampness, even when repair work has been regularly done, and most of them fail to provide anything approaching a reasonable standard of amenities for modern conditions of life.

Your Department has been hampered by shortage of trained staff for many years, and the information available on these structures is out of date and inadequate for a proper assessment of the problem. The Council has realised this and has taken steps to increase the availability of their technical staff for housing inspection. I therefore hope that we shall be able to state our problem before long, and so be able to formulate plans for dealing with it.

In some of the remote parts of the rural area personal incomes are low, and it will be essential to keep building costs and consequently rents as low as possible. In my view that is a very strong case for an increased rate of subsidy in the more distant parts of the area, for it has been proved repeatedly that it does not benefit the health of people to put them in houses which they cannot afford without sacrificing food and clothing standards in order to pay the rent.

There is a tendency to insist on a high standard of amenity provision in rural housing which is apt to defeat its object. I should like to see a small, non parlour type house with bath, food and fuel storage, and an entire absence of architectutal frills, designed and built in some of our villages at a rent of 10/- or 12/6d, per week. Many elderly folk do not want gardens, and in the country can get all the fresh air and exercise they need without.

Details follow of the work done by your inspectors:

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of dwelling houses in the district	3,893
---	-------

Number of back-to-back houses included in above .. .. .	None
--	------

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING  
THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	278
--	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	347
---	-----

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included in sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	None
---	------

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	None
---	------

(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further  
action:

(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	533
--	-----

(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	541
---	-----

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL  
NOTICES;

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of in- formal action by the Local Authority or their officers	84
--	----



3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10,16,  
Housing Act, 1936:

1. Number of dwelling houses in  
respect of which notices were  
served requiring repairs 26
2. Number of dwelling houses which  
were rendered fit after service  
of formal notices:-
  - (a) By owners 26
  - (b) By Local  
Authority  
in default  
of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. Number of dwelling houses in  
respect of which notices were  
served requiring defects to be  
remedied. 5
2. Number of dwelling houses in  
which defects were remedied  
after service of formal  
notices:-
  - (a) By owners 5
  - (b) By Local Authority  
in default of  
owners Nil

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

- |     |  |            |      |
|-----|--|------------|------|
| (1) | Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation                         | .. .. .. . | 1    |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made  | .. ..      | Nil  |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders   | .. ..      | 1    |
| (4) | Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 ? If so, what ? | ..         | None |

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

- |     |  |            |      |
|-----|--|------------|------|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | .. .. .. . | None |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | .. .. ..   | None |

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 - Part IV - OVERCROWDING

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	1
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	9
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	9

NEW HOUSES

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority:-	Permanent type	36
	Temporary type	Nil

By Private Enterprise      -      6

6. Housing Act, 1949

Any action in connection with:-

(a) Section 4 - Advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation?	None
---	------

(b) Section 20 - Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvements of housing accommodation	16
---	----

PARISH	ACREAGE	No. of Inhab- ited Houses	No. of Council Houses 1919-53	1953-54	HOBHOUSE REPORT				No. of Condemned Houses
					Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
ALDFIELD	1,272	24	-	-	-	8	7	-	-
AZERLEY	4,002	112	-	-	5	28	11	31	3
BEMERLEY	5,774	227	-	-	11	51	42	44	-
BIRSTWITTH	1,802	125	20	-	29	40	17	1	-
BISHOP MONKTON	2,186	166	10	-	61	24	20	9	-
BISHOP THORNTON	3,136	128	14	-	5	15	16	29	-
BRIDGE HEWICK	911	21	8	-	-	1	5	2	-
CLINT	1,944	147	10	-	20	32	9	4	-
CLOTHERHOLME	644	68	-	-	22	12	3	-	-
COPT HEWICK	661	60	14	-	4	9	6	16	4
DACRE	5,385	149	-	-	6	18	1	12	-
EAVESTONE	1,144	8	-	-	-	1	26	-	-
FOUNTAINS EARTH	6,743	84	8	-	12	5	13	33	7
GIVENDALE	849	9	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
GRANTLEY	773	44	-	-	1	6	12	8	1
GREWELTHORPE	4,339	139	12	-	14	26	21	9	-
HARTWITTH-cum- WINSLEY	5,363	295	21	30	25	61	34	40	1
HIGH & LOW									
BISHOPSIDE	6,010	657	83	6	67	185	77	113	25
KIRKBY MALZEARD	3,488	191	25	-	20	36	39	9	-
LAVERTON	6,731	85	-	-	-	5	9	6	-
LINDRICK-with- STUDLEY ROYAL & FOUNTAINS	1,518	26	-	-	8	4	3	-	-
LITTLETHORPE	2,278	106	12	-	13	27	11	8	-

PARISH	ACREAGE	No. of inhab- ited Houses 1.12.54	No. of Council Houses		HOBHOUSE REPORT				No. of Condemned Houses
			1919-53	1953-54	Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
MARKENFIELD HALL	597	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
MARKINGTON-with-									
WALLERTHWAITTE	3,616	157	42	-	22	26	27	28	-
MENWITH-with-									
DARLEY	2,861	197	28	-	25	50	12	23	-
NEWBY-with-									
MULWITH	796	17	-	-	-	7	2	2	-
NORTH STAINLEY-									
with-									
SLEENINGFORD	4,245	109	28	-	18	17	12	16	-
NUNWICK-cum-									
HOMGRAVE	820	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAMLEY	3,285	74	-	-	1	9	15	6	-
SHAROW	643	60	6	-	11	21	1	5	-
SKELDING	990	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
SKELTON	927	77	10	-	11	13	27	14	4
STONEBECK DOWN	12,508	68	-	-	10	10	10	6	-
STONEBECK UP	12,511	59	-	-	1	9	7	23	4
STUDLEY ROGER	988	45	-	-	7	9	15	4	-
SUTTON GRANGE	1,022	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THORNTWHAITE-									
with-PADSIDE									
THRUSCROSS	3,475	48	-	-	4	2	2	11	-
WARSIIL	6,529	32	-	-	1	3	6	4	-
WINKSLEY	1,030	15	-	-	3	1	2	1	-
COMMON LANDS	730	34	8	-	1	-	4	6	-
275									
GRAND TOTAL	124,861	3,893	363	36	438	779	530	525	49

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### MILK SUPPLY.

There are seventy-five retailers registered as supplying milk in the area. All dairies are regularly inspected and the standard of handling and supply of retail milk is satisfactory. Two wholesale dairies in the area are registered for the pasteurisation of milk and regular inspections are carried out at these premises. During the past year these dairies have again produced cheese and butter for local consumption.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Until July of this year all animals slaughtered for human consumption with the exception of any casualties which it is necessary to slaughter prior to removal, were dealt with in the abattoir for the City of Ripon and distributed under the control of the Ministry of Food to the butchers' shops in the Rural District.

In July 6 slaughterhouses, which had previously been inspected and brought up to the required standard by the owners, were licensed for slaughter of animals for human consumption, and 8 butchers in the area took advantage of this to slaughter within the Rural District.

Regular inspections of all animals slaughtered have been carried out since that date and the quality of meat slaughtered for human consumption has been of a very high standard. The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year.

Beasts	-	203
Sheep	-	606
Pigs	-	273
Calves	-	34

512 lbs. of Offals were condemned as unfit for human consumption and these were voluntarily surrendered by the owners and were suitably disposed of. Regular inspections are made at premises where food is sold or made up and the general standard of cleanliness is very good.

There has been a small quantity of bacon and tinned food condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption.



# SECTION F

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Number of cases originally notified during year ended 31st December, 1954,  
and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Polio- myelitis		Acute Non- lytic		Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diph- theria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:												
Total (all ages)	3	-	2	3	1	3	1	-	17	10	-	-
Final nos. after correction:												
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3-4 "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
5-9 "	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	10	8	-	-
10-14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15-24 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	3	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	17	10	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES - (Continued)

	Acute Pneumonia	Dysen- tery	Small- pox		Acute Encephalitis Infect- tious			Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F
Nos. originally notified:- Total (all ages)	12	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final nos. after correction									
Under 5 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES - CONTINUED

	Para-typhoid Fevers		Ery- sipelas		Menin- gococcal infection		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Orig. Notifi- cation		Final Nos.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-					
Total (all ages)	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-					
Final Nos. after correction:													
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-
15-44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
45-64 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Malaria (contracted in Eng. & Wales	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-					
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Total (all ages)	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-					

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notifications.

SCARLET FEVER

There were 3 cases notified, giving an attack rate of 0.20 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.10 for 1953.

WHOOPING  
COUGH

5 cases were notified - a rate of 0.33 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES

27 notifications compared with 53 in the previous year.

PNEUMONIA

This disease shows a continued high incidence. There were 24 cases notified during the year. This is two more than the previous year. I am sure that the low standard of much of our housing accommodation is one of the causes of this prevalence.

POLIOMYELITIS

Four cases were notified. The diagnosis was confirmed in three of them, all of paralytic type, giving an attack rate of 0.20 per 1,000 population. All occurred in children between one and nine years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS

8 new pulmonary cases were notified and 7 came to notice informally. This gives an attack rate of 1.01 per 1,000 population. The rate for 1953 was 0.48. One non-pulmonary case was also notified. The Council has continued to give priority under the points scheme to the rehousing of these people where it is necessary. B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year old school children was started in January, 1955.

The following table gives the details from the tuberculosis register:-

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary	
Number on Register 1st January, 1954	21	3	13	4	41
New notifications, 1954	4	-	4	-	8
Number restored to register having been removed in previous quarter	-	-	-	-	-
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	4	-	3	1	8
Number removed from register, 1954	7	1	2	-	10
Number on Register 31st December, 1954	22	2	18	5	47

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS - 1954

AGE			NEW CASES		CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER DUE TO DEATH			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES	FEMALES		
	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non Pul- monary
0- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-25	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-35	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-55	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-65	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4	-	3	-	-	-

CANCER: There were 19 deaths from all forms of cancer during the year, giving a death rate of 1.28 per 1,000 population.







